

## Scranton for Kissinger

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 27 (R). — U.S. ambassador William Scranton, tipped as successor to Henry Kissinger as secretary of state if President Ford is in office, said today he was not interested in the job and hoped Dr. Kissinger would stay on. Dr. Kissinger "has been and is certainly one of the most brilliant, skilful and effective secretaries of state in our history — perhaps the most," Mr. Scranton said. Newsweek Magazine had earlier reported Mr. Scranton was in line for the job. "There is not an iota of truth in this story," Mr. Scranton said.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الرأي»

Volume 1, Number 281

AMMAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1976 — SHAWWAL 4, 1396

Price: 50 fils

## Bank towns solidarity with Galilee Arabs today

NAZARETH, Sept. 27 (Agencies). — A four-day general strike will take place tomorrow in all West Bank towns and villages in solidarity with the Arabs of Galilee. The strike is a protest against the continued occupation of Arab lands, the establishment of Jewish settlements and the displacement of the original population.

The strike was called last Tuesday by Arab mayors and municipalities at a meeting in the Nazareth. The related development, Israeli forces today prevented nationalist Jews from establishing a synagogue in the heart of Arab town on the occupied West Bank.

Israeli authorities said today they had issued an order for the removal of Jewish settlers from the site of a one-time market place near the market place of the Gush Emunim (Jewish settlement) held a prayer meeting at the weekend in an army order, army said.

While all bus and taxi drivers in the occupied West Bank strike in protest at motor vehicle increases.

## Ford menaced by new Washington Post revelations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (Agencies). — Memories of the Watergate scandal resurfaced today as the Washington Post reported that the political light concluded in a story in the Washington Post that allegations that George Bush may have misused electronic equipment were "serious and significant."

Investigative reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein filled today's story on a reported allegation by the Watergate prosecutor's office into the investigation of Mr. Ford's campaign in Michigan.

The "Woodstein" team claim to have proof that Ford is guilty of any political behaviour, observers here that their by-line in itself a major escalation in the first evoked by the Wall Street Journal and followed up by the New York Times.

Washington Post article rehashed a secret grand jury was held in late August at the Watergate special prosecutor Charles Ruff.

A grand jury was asked about the possibility that Mr. Ford received money from two unions, perhaps "Laundromat" election committees.

Reporters said that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in local Michigan Republican Party officials at length in a letter, particularly regarding the \$4,500. The agents did not establish any guilt on the part of Ford.



MAJORITY RULE NOW — African demonstrators of the African National Council march out of their township of Mpopoma, Rhodesia, late Sunday with banners demanding immediate majority rule for their country. (AP wirephoto).

## Smith: Rhodesian settlement package not negotiable

SALISBURY, Sept. 27 (R). — Rhodesia's white minority government, buoyed by what it saw as a statement of support from South Africa, today indicated the Anglo-American settlement plan it accepted last week was not negotiable.

Prime Minister Ian Smith and Foreign Minister P.K. van der Byl both blamed Communist pressure for yesterday's decision by the presidents of five black African front-line states to reject parts of the package forged by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"It looks as though the Communists are calling the tune," Mr. Smith told reporters. "Mr. Van der Byl, a h—, was asked by a B.B.C. television interviewer whether the government would enter into more negotiations on the plan to bring black rule to Rhodesia within two years."

"No," he retorted. "There is a limit to everything. There is no question of parties to an agreement reneging and then the others having to go back."

There was satisfaction here with a statement by South African Prime Minister John Vorster last night. He said: "With the knowledge we have of the negotiations, the Rhodesian government has fully executed the agreement reached in Pretoria."

This was a reference to the talks between Mr. Smith, Mr. Vorster and Dr. Kissinger in which the Rhodesian leader was convinced that he had to accept rule by his country's six million blacks over the 270,000 whites.

Government sources here have said an intimation by Mr. Vorster that South Africa would withdraw economic support from Rhodesia had forced Mr. Smith to accept majority rule.

But if Mr. Vorster is now aligning himself with Mr. Smith, the Rhodesian hand is strengthened immensely in refusing to contemplate major changes in the plan Mr. Smith said was mapped out by Dr. Kissinger.

The presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana, meeting in Zambia, yesterday urged Britain to call a conference outside Rhodesia to establish a black majority interim government and set up full-scale constitutional talks.

In accepting the Anglo-American plan on Friday, Mr. Smith said he would be meeting black African leaders this week to set up a two-year interim government leading to majority rule, and that the constitution would be drawn up in Rhodesia.

"We will have to see what the free world will do now," Mr. Smith told reporters when he arrived at his office today.

"The United States and Britain made the agreement with them (the African states) and we will have to await reaction from Britain and America," he said.

Mr. van der Byl said there was intense disappointment in the government over the reaction from Lusaka — although the African decision was not unexpected. The Rhodesian government had a long experience of unreliability by black African nationalists, he declared.

Rhodesia expected Britain and the United States to honour their obligations, said Mr. van der Byl. Now, he said, "We should have the opportunity of finding out, responsible, black people to implement the plan with us."

This was apparently a reference to Rhodesian tribal chiefs — four of whom are already in the government — and black businessmen.

Mr. van der Byl noted that Presidents Agostinho Neto of Angola and Samora Machel of Mozambique were among the five who met in Lusaka.

15,000 troops in Mozambique should take over military control in Rhodesia during the proposed transitional government period.

He said the U.S.-British settlement proposals, leaving the army and police in the hands of Ian Smith's regime, were "outrageous."

Me. Mugabe said there must be disintegration of the Smith regime's military power or else the proposals would be a sham. If this was not done, Mr. Smith's present military forces would topple the transitional government, he added.

His demands came shortly before British Foreign Office Minister Ted Rowlands and Assistant Under-Secretary of State Sir Anthony Duff left London for Botswana and talks with Southern Africa's front-line presidents in an attempt to salvage the peace package.

The future of the package now hangs on a constitutional conference which Britain has agreed to organise at the "front-line leaders" request.

Mr. Rowlands plans to discuss the modalities of this conference tomorrow with African leaders officially gathered in Gaborone to celebrate Botswana's 10th independence anniversary.

The British government considers it essential that the white minority is properly represented along with the African majority at a round-table conference.

British Foreign Office Minister Lord Goronwy Roberts said in London today that under the settlement terms it should now be possible for Africans and Europeans to "work together to lay the foundations for peace and prosperity in an independent Zimbabwe in which all races can live in harmony."

He said the end of guerrilla warfare and the lifting of sanctions were important to progress and should take place after the formation of a transitional government.

[Continued on page 6]

## African objections to Smith proposals strike responsive chord in London

LONDON, Sept. 27 (R). — Do new proposals by five African presidents for a Rhodesian settlement constitute a major stumbling block or a difference over tactics on the road to majority rule within two years?

This is the big question following a call yesterday by the so-called front-line presidents to Britain immediately to convene a conference outside Rhodesia to discuss the establishment of a transitional government.

Such a conference was not originally envisaged by Britain and the United States — co-authors of the settlement package put by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger

during his Africa shuttle this month. But the U.S. and Britain consider that the African presidents' statement issued in Lusaka yesterday was a major step forward.

The presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola accepted the principle of majority rule within two years and the creation of an interim national government in the breakaway British colony.

They did not slam the door on the Anglo-American proposals, but did not want to accept them in their entirety. They were willing to look at them as a basis for negotiations, and this the British

government thinks is quite reasonable.

Britain, after close consultation with the United States, moved within a few hours of the Lusaka statement to ensure that the momentum for a settlement, created by Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's acceptance on Friday of the Anglo-American proposals, was not lost.

The British government said it agreed with the African presidents' view that the first essential was to set up a transitional government which would carry Rhodesia through to majority rule.

Britain was prepared to help organise a meeting or conference to consider the structure and functions of such a government, and

would be ready to take the necessary legislative action to establish it.

A British Foreign Office Minister of State, Mr. Ted Rowlands, arranged to fly to Africa to consult with the presidents and ask them how and where this meeting or conference could best be arranged, and who the participants should be.

The British government also agrees with the African presidents that this initial conference should also discuss how to arrange for the working out of the constitution for an independent Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

[Continued on page 6]

## Allon arrives in Canada

OTTAWA, Sept. 27 (R). — Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon arrived today for a five-day visit to Canada, including two days of official talks.

He will review bilateral and Middle East issues with his Canadian counterpart, Mr. Don Jamieson, who met him at the airport amid heavy security precautions.

Mr. Allon will also meet Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau as well as other Canadian officials before going to New York, where he addresses the United Nations General Assembly on October 6.

## Sarkis suspends efforts to form cabinet

# Israeli gunboat tries to sink Junblatt's ship

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (Agencies). — An Israeli warship attacked a vessel carrying Lebanese leftwing leader Kamal Junblatt from Lebanon to Cyprus yesterday, a member of Mr. Junblatt's party said today. Lebanese parliamentarian Albert Mansour said the Israelis opened fire on the boat after ramming it six times, but said no one was hurt in the incident. In Nicosia, the skipper of the boat also said an Israeli navy vessel had attacked his craft, the Cyprus-registered Phoenicia. Captain Ali Sucar, a Lebanese, told authorities that the Israelis had fired several bursts of automatic fire on the Phoenicia and had thrown what he described as two bundles of dynamite, which fell short.

The skipper said the boat was damaged but said none of its 16 passengers or seven crew was hurt.

In Tel Aviv, military sources claimed no Israeli ships had been involved in any action.

Mr. Mansour told Reuters the vessel was about 15 miles from the Lebanese coast and was flying the Lebanese flag at the time.

He said the Israeli vessel had circled the civilian ship and rammed it six times. The Israeli warship later opened fire on the Lebanese craft before sailing away.

"I suppose they thought we would sink," Mr. Mansour added. He said that it had been holed and was taking in water but had reached Cyprus safely.

Mr. Junblatt flew from Cyprus to Cairo today aboard an executive jet to begin talks with Egyptian leaders. He said he did not want to talk about the incident.

In the past, Israel has intercepted vessels in the eastern Mediterranean in order to block arms supplies reaching Palestinian and leftist forces in Lebanon.

At his press conference here, Mr. Junblatt, the latest in a stream of Lebanese leaders to visit Cairo, said he was ready to accept a ceasefire in Lebanon to end the civil war.

But he repeated the demand made by the Palestinian-leftist alliance that Syrian forces which control 60 per cent of Lebanon should pull out.

He also hit out at Israel and the United States, which he said were conspiring to divide Lebanon.

Asked whether he endorsed the proposed mini-summit of Arab countries to deal with Lebanon, he replied: "I think that Arabisation of the conflict in Lebanon is necessary and helpful. That is why we are looking for any kind of Arab political intervention either on the Arab League plane or on a smaller scale."

He was certain that the United States would change its policy because Washington would realise that unity in Lebanon was "very essential for peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Junblatt's criticisms of Syrian policy in Lebanon are likely to get a sympathetic hearing in Egypt, which has also criticised the Syrian intervention in Lebanon.

Only minor clashes and rifle duels were reported in Lebanon today but political observers said that the country's new President Elias Sarkis had halted for the time being his moves to put together a government acceptable to

all sides in the 18-month-old civil war.

The rightwing Phalangist Radio reported that Mr. Sarkis, who assumed power on Sept. 23 had "frozen" his consultations on forming a government "while awaiting more favourable political and security conditions."

Another rightwing source, National Liberal Party Vice President Kazem Khalil, [Continued on page 6]

## Semiramis raiders hanged at dawn

DAMASCUS, Sept. 27 (R). — The crack down on any campaign of violence here.

The same court is expected shortly to try the detainees whose release the guerrillas demanded when they took hostages yesterday. There are believed to be about 30 of them, held on charges of planting bombs in July.

The Syrian authorities today continued to withhold the names of the dead and wounded hostages.

In Copenhagen, the Danish foreign ministry said one of the dead and three of the injured were Danish tourists, and another of the wounded was a Norwegian. The Scandinavians were on a Middle East holiday, on their way to Jerusalem with a stop in Damascus.

The official daily newspaper of the ruling Baath party, Al Baath, proclaimed today that "moving the battle from Lebanon to Syria, as threatened by some conspirators of the commando movement and the regime in Iraq, is doomed to failure and will be crushed."

"They will not succeed in their plot against Syria and will not be able to threaten its security..." "Let it be known to the Iraqi and Egyptian regimes and to Washington that Syrian-Palestinian cohesion is stronger than the conspirators and the separatists."

In Beirut, Palestinian sources identified the man behind the raid as Abu Nidal, who was publicly expelled from Fateh, the main commando group, in 1974 and who leads a radical breakaway faction in Iraq.

The sources said Abu Nidal was sentenced to death in his absence by Fateh after being identified as the mastermind behind an attack on a Pan American airliner in Rome in December, 1973, in which 32 people died.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has denied it had anything to do with the attack, which it denounced yesterday. Iraq's support of Abu Nidal's faction has been a source of friction between the PLO and the Iraqi government.

Palestinian sources said "an Arab intelligence service" was involved in the hotel raid in Damascus.

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## A question of black or white

Dr. Kissinger had hardly flown back to Washington from his African shuttle when problems started to crop up that could easily sweep aside the seemingly spectacular gains he scored in almost single handedly conjuring up a package solution for the Rhodesian problem.

This is hardly surprising as Rhodesia was known to be the thorniest issue that the American secretary of state would be tackling in his Southern African mission.

Now, with Ian Smith, the rebel Rhodesian leader, insisting that the terms of the peace package he announced on Friday are not negotiable, coupled with the declaration by the five "front-line" African states that Smith's terms are unacceptable and, last but not least, the demand by Robert Mugabe, the Rhodesian guerrilla leader, that his troops should take over military control in Rhodesia during the proposed transition period, one wonders whether the inimitable Dr. Kissinger has in fact brought off any more than a clever conjuring trick.

Of course, it is still too early to tell. The tough exchanges of rhetoric might be no more than part of the bargaining process, which after all has only begun. The fact that Kissinger left Africa does not signify that the usual political bargaining and haggling is over. He had in fact left a number of vague items and details to be worked out, such as who is to form the proposed council of state and council of ministers.

Yet one cannot help but note that Dr. Kissinger's method of working out preliminary agreements with a third party which are supposed to lead up to a settlement between the original sides to the dispute has severe drawbacks. Obtaining agreement to generalities and leaving "details" to be worked out later quite often shifts the full weight of the problem to such "details" without bringing the solution any closer.

The question is has Dr. Kissinger in fact found a common ground between Mr. Smith's white minority regime and the country's black nationalists? Or has he merely raised unfounded hopes, based on the illusion that differences have been bridged whereas each party sees the agreement reached in a different light?

All indications are that the black nationalists cannot envisage a form of independence that is conditional. They are not looking for a more comfortable form of bondage but for the unconditional realisation of ideals for which they have sweated, fought and died. For them, even to deal with Mr. Smith is to recognise the legality of his regime, an insurmountable obstacle for the revolutionary but no more than a routine matter for the American diplomat. Rhodesia's black guerrilla leaders now harbour an overwhelming suspicion that Mr. Smith proposes to grant them independence on his own terms, to substitute a government of people with black skins but white masks for his minority regime.

It does indeed seem as though the white Rhodesian leader is thinking of precisely such a state of affairs. Mr. Smith is trying to orchestrate a transfer of power in terms palatable to him and the country's whites, how could it be otherwise? He wants to hold the proposed constitutional conference in Rhodesia, to have a say in who does and who does not take part and to channel the proposed constitution in a particular direction. Meanwhile, he wants key portfolios in the transition government, such as defence and justice, to remain in white hands. In other words, he wants to maintain firm control over the transition process and to determine the outcome to boot.

It is clear therefore that whatever agreement Dr. Kissinger worked out for the Rhodesian problem is ambiguous. It is an agreement with several faces, each face either pleasant or abhorrent to the eye of the beholder depending on whether he is white or black. So much for fast results.

It is up to Dr. Kissinger and his British colleagues to follow up the dubious results obtained so far and to press for a concrete understanding. What Dr. Kissinger has achieved may be called a first step, but is worthless without other steps to follow it. Less concern with dazzling result and more devotion to securing an unambiguous accord would be very much to the point.



## Talhouni emphasises Palestinian rights at Madrid conference

MADRID (JNA). — The Palestine question and the Middle East crisis will continue to be discussed at every world forum as long as there are people whose rights are negated by Israeli authorities at a time when all international organisations have recognised the Palestinians' legitimate right of self-determination. The Speaker of the Upper House of parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, stated here at the end of last week.

In an address to the 63rd session of the International Parliamentary Conference, Mr. Talhouni added that Palestinian people seek peace with justice as all other people of the world do. They also want their right of return to their homes and land since it is a natural thing to do, he said.

It is the duty of the world community to effectively deal with the Palestine issue and the Middle East crisis for the sake of humanity and of the security of the international community.

Mr. Talhouni elaborated on the annual report of the conference's secretary general and described it as realistic and factual, especially regarding the Middle East situation.

## Bahrain's premier meets New Zealand leaders

AUCKLAND, Sept. 27 (R). The visiting Prime Minister of Bahrain, Sheikh Khalifeh Ibn Salman Al Khalifeh will fly to Wellington tomorrow for talks with New Zealand's Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

He will also confer with the Deputy Premier and Minister for Overseas Trade, Mr. Brian Talboys, and the deputy opposition leader, Mr. Robert Tizard.

Earlier today, the Bahrain leader visited an Auckland fish processing factory but cancelled visits to farms in the Waikato, south of here, because of travel fatigue.

His four-day visit is seen here as a step by both countries to promote mutual trade.

Sheikh Khalifeh will return to Auckland tomorrow and then leave for Honolulu.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	570.0	576.0
French franc	67.7	68.0
German mark	133.3	133.3
Iraqi dinar	950.0	950.7
Syrian pound	81.3	81.7
Egyptian pound	480.0	490.0
Lebanese pound	102.6	103.6
U.A.E. dirham	83.2	84.0



## LOOK OF THE LAND

Jordan through the camera's eye



## French geographic team arrives for 8-day visit

AMMAN (JNA). — A delegation from the French Geographic Institute arrived here Sunday evening on an eight-day visit during which it is to look over the progress recorded by the Jordan Geographic Centre particularly the steps so far implemented in the centre's personnel needed in the carrying out of its work.

Another item on the agenda of the French team's visit is the marking of the first anniversary of the Jordanian-French cooperation agreement under which the French institute had pledged to provide technical assistance to enable the Jordanian centre to develop its potential and be ready to supply

local departments with aerial photographs and detailed maps of any region in the country as the need arises for these. The French institute had also pledged to offer the centre with other aid designed to help the centre implement the projects of its five-year development plan.

The delegation is headed by the Director of the French Geographic Institute, M. Rene Mayer, and is scheduled to meet with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Lt-Gen. Sharif Zeid, Ibn Shaker in addition to other Jordanian officials.

The French delegation was received at the airport by the Director of the Jordan Geographic Centre, Mr. Rifa'at Al Majali.

Director of the Middle East Geographical Institute, Mr. Basheer Majali as well as by a number of embassy staff here.

## Syria chairs IM World Bank meeting

MANILA, Sept. 27 (R). — The International Monetary Fund and World Bank. The meeting opens next Monday.

Finance ministers and central bank governors from 128 countries will be among the 5,000 delegates attending the four-day meeting.

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**Television**

Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.15 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 National geographics	8.30 Some mothers do have them
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Living tomorrow
	9.10 Main chance
	10.00 News in English
	10.15 Switch
	(On both channels)

**Amman Airport**

Departures:	Arrivals:
8.30 Baghdad (IA)	7.30 Baghdad (IA)
9.30 Rome	8.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10.00 Cairo	8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
	11.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	14.05 Aqaba (SA)
	16.40 Paris
12.00 Aqaba (SA)	16.45 Cairo
14.45 Damascus (SA)	17.15 Kuwait (KAC)
18.00 Kuwait (KAC)	17.30 Copenhagen, Vienna
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	17.35 Frankfurt
19.30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	18.00 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
20.00 Jeddah	18.15 London
20.30 Dhahran	18.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
21.30 Dhahran	02.00 Dhahran
22.55 Doha, Muscat	03.00 Dhahran

**Market Prices**

Apples (double red): 120-160	Apples (golden): 90-110	Apples (starken): 80-120
Bell pepper: 90-120	Bananas: 170-200	Carrots: 60-80
Cauliflower: 120-160	Cabbages: 70-100	Cucumbers (small): 80-120
Cucumbers (large): 50-70	Raddish: 50-75	Eggplant (small): 30-50
Eggplant (large): 50-80	Figs: 60-100	Green beans: 70-100
Garlic (dry, large): 160-200	Grapes (green): 100-140	Grapes (black): 160-200
Hot pepper: 120-150	Lemon (green): 70-100	Lemon (yellow): 70-100
Marrow (small): 40-60	Marrow (regular): 60-80	Muskmelon: 90-120
Onions (dry, imp.): 90-110	Onions (green): 220-289	Okra (red): 110-150
Okra (green): 200-240	String beans: 100-180	Potatoes (local): 100-130
Parsley: 30	Pomegranates: 70-100	Pears (small): 160-200
Pears (large): 150-200	Peaches: 180-220	Tomatoes: 50-80
Wild cucumbers: 50-80		

**Radio**  
(On 856 KHZ)

7.00 Breakfast show, in	ning melodies
7.30 News bulletin	7.40 New reel
8.00 Sign off	12.00 Pop session (part 1)
1.00 News summary	1.05 Pop session (part 1)
2.00 News bulletin	2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Melody time	3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favorites	4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Walking the folkways	5.30 Pop session (part 1)
6.00 News summary	6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Special feature	7.00 News bulletin
7.10 New reel	7.30 Sign off

**Emergencies**

Doctors:	Dr. Waleed Nabulsi: (379)	Dr. Saad Zaghloul: (385)
Pharmacies:	Hayat: (24636)	Kamel: (36295)
Firas: (81912)	Fattaleh: (37140)	Talal: (25021)
Khayyam: (41541)	Tower: (81028)	Taxina: (44660)

# Bitterness follows U.S. veto of Vietnam U.N. membership

G KONG (CSM). — Pre-Ford's decision to veto Vietnam's application for membership in the United Nations this likely to :

garantee no reconciliation between the United States and Vietnam until after the American presidential elections in November.

duce a confrontation in the future between many "third countries and the U.S." expected to be accused, Soviet Union once was, of the veto to try unfairly to its will. The vast majority of U.N. members favour participation in the world

lift the debate from the Security Council to the General Assembly, where Hanoi's support is especially vocal. The Security Council agreed on a French initiative to postpone its consideration of Vietnam's application.)

courage America's anti-Soviet allies in Asia, like Taiwan, South Korea, which see U.S. ties with China or as threatening to them.

open the way for a vigorous anti-American propaganda campaign now that appears to have no hope of American policies which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is in office.

maintain a divergent approach between the U.S. and some of the Association of South East Asian Nations, such as Thailand, and the Philippines which have been exploring possibilities for better relations with Hanoi to reduce tensions in the region.

U.S. is expected to be blocked by Vietnamese membership in the U.N. because it is the Security Council (where the five permanent members, including the

U.S., have veto powers) that determines questions of admission. Last year the U.S. successfully kept Hanoi out even though all other Security Council members (except Costa Rica, which abstained) voted for admission.

The General Assembly voted 123-to-0, with eight abstentions, to ask the Security Council to reconsider. But the U.S. veto again kept Hanoi out, although by then even Costa Rica had joined those favouring admission.

The announcement Sept. 14 by U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. William W. Scranton that the U.S. again would veto membership for Vietnam dashed speculation among some experts that President Ford might seek better relations with Hanoi before the November presidential election to demonstrate to voters, at least in part, his foreign policy skills. One source close to the Vietnamese says Hanoi may have hoped that once Ronald Reagan's anti-Communist challenge to Mr. Ford's nomination was defeated, his administration would move faster on a compromise with Vietnam.

In the wake of Ambassador Scranton's announcement, Vietnam has unleashed a vigorous anti-American propaganda barrage. In a lengthy statement Sept. 13, the Vietnam ministry of foreign affairs accused the U.S. of arrogantly blocking progress on the issues dividing the two countries while at the same time falsely blaming Hanoi for the impasse.

Hanoi released information Sept. 6 about 12 Americans missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam War, but President Ford said Sept. 7 that Vietnam must provide a full accounting on other U.S. servicemen before relations can be normalised or American postwar aid considered.

In the United Nations it seems that the bitter residue of the Vietnam war may set a jarring tone for the General Assembly session now in session.

Recent conflicting statements and recriminations indicate that wide differences between the U.S. and Vietnamese positions remain more than three years after the signing of the Paris peace agreements.

For instance, the U.S. had wanted to keep secret its contacts with the Hanoi government aimed at negotiations to eventually normalise relations. (In particular, Washington had wished to resolve the highly emotional and politically sensitive issue of the 2,500 Americans still unaccounted for and presumed killed or missing in action during the war.) But the Vietnamese publicly disclosed those contacts Sept. 13.

The Vietnamese insist that there should be no connection whatever between the MIA question and U.N. membership. The bargain they say openly that they would like to strike would be based on the Paris agreements: Information on MIAs (Article 8B) in exchange for U.S. reconstruction aid (Article 21). The Vietnamese claim that then President Nixon promised them more than \$3 billion in reconstruction aid.

The Americans respond that, following North Vietnam's military takeover of the South, the Paris agreements "are dead." There is no question of trading MIA information for aid, they say; the one is a humanitarian issue, the other a substantive matter for separate negotiation.

However, while the Americans assert that there is no linkage between the MIA and aid issues, they do make a clear connection between the MIA and U.N. membership issues.

Provision of full information on the MIA's is, in the words of Ambassador Scranton, "a condition precedent to admission." A U.N. member must be both humane and peace-loving, he asserted, and Vietnam does not qualify because of its handling of the issue.

# Soviet Union invokes devil incarnate to justify Indian Ocean expansionism

MOSCOW, (CSM). — The Soviet Union is moving quietly to shore up its own hand in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf—while attributing sinister motives to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's visit to the area earlier.

In a cartoon in the Aug. 10 edition of Pravda, the Soviet party newspaper, a figure in the uniform of a U.S. general is flapping down to a landing on black eagle wings, two rockets strapped to his back and two more on his feet like witch shoes.

Below is a tiny island bristling with more rockets and GIs.

The island is labelled Diego Garcia; and the line underneath the cartoon reads: "Nesting-ground of the Pentagon." (Diego Garcia is the British-owned island—the U.S. is developing naval and air facilities.)

The Pravda cartoon is a symptom of the growing Soviet concern with U.S. diplomatic, economic and military efforts to strengthen American influence in the Indian Ocean, across which lie the world's key oil supply routes.

The cartoon appeared just as Secretary Kissinger ended his recent visit to the Persian Gulf region, which is linked with the Indian Ocean in strategic significance.

As Dr. Kissinger met with Pakistani leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Russians drew loud and prolonged attention here to the fifth anniversary of their own treaty of friendship with India.

As Dr. Kissinger announced land out in the Indian Ocean, where—by agreement with the British—new arms and economic dealings with Iran, Moscow publicised its own economic aid projects there—projects about which the Shah of Iran speaks rarely in the West, but which are growing in scope just the same.

And around the edges of the

Indian Ocean, the Russians are jockeying for position in both Somalia and Ethiopia, blasting U.S. plans for Diego Garcia, and warning that the U.S. is converting Australia into a Pentagon outpost as part of a U.S. drive to regain influence and position lost with the collapse in Indochina.

Moscow's public approach to new U.S. deals with Iran is twofold: It warns that the Gulf "cannot stay aloof" from "the historical process of relaxation of international tension" in the world, and quickly reiterates its own aid projects in Iran.

A recent article in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia claimed that the Soviet Union was one of the largest purchasers of Iranian goods, and implied that Western nations were interested only in oil. Western diplomats here point out that half of the Soviet imports for the past two years has consisted of natural gas.

Moscow uses it to replace its own gas which is sold to Western Europe.

Knowledgeable Russian sources say that there is talk of building Soviet grain silos in Iran, and that the Shah wants the output of the Isfahan steel mill boosted to 2 million tons a year.

Meanwhile, the formal Soviet reaction to new U.S. sales of military hardware to Iran and to Saudi Arabia is that Washington is trying to recoup the money it has spent on oil, and to control the entire region.

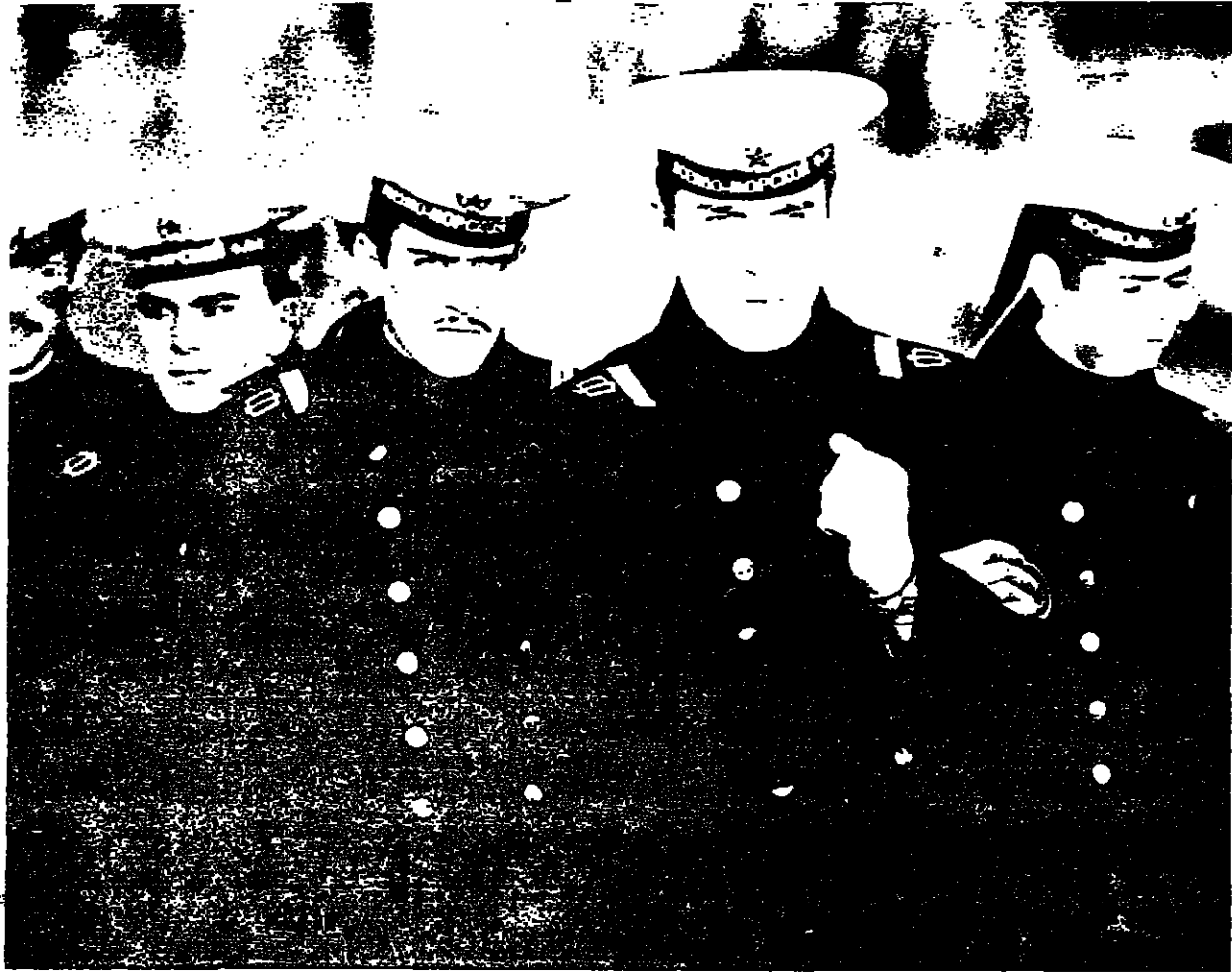
In Pakistan, the Soviets seem to favour stable Pakistani relations with India, and are working to increase trade. The Russians are selling the Pakistanis heavy machinery and are buying cotton fabrics, clothes, shoes and carpets.

In India, Western observers here wonder just how far the Soviets can begin to meet India's virtually inexhaustible needs. The Russians value their ties with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, however, and are trying to extract maximum propaganda advantage from them.

On the Horn of Africa, on the Indian Ocean's western flank, Moscow faces some delicate choices. The Somalis, who allow the Russians permanent access to Berbera, may well make some move to gain control of the strategic port of Djibouti should the French pull out of their hold there.

And such move will be stoutly resisted by the Ethiopians, the bulk of whose outside trade flows through the port. The Ethiopians have recently had their highest-ranking delegation visit Moscow since the coup of two years ago removing the emperor. Moscow responded with approving references to the "young revolutionaries."

Now the Somalis have also sent a delegation here, presumably to be reassured that they are still first in Soviet hearts—but also, western sources believe, to hear some veiled Soviet chiding about the wisdom of their keeping the peace over Djibouti. If the Somalis do move, the Russians will be caught in a dilemma.



Soviet navy men in Leningrad: wary of the U.S.

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## Some industries think Northern Ireland quite a good place to invest in



Belfast: A city scarred by violence — but with a brighter side.

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND. (CSM). — Why should anyone want to invest in Northern Ireland, a country scarred by violence between Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists for over seven years?

Northern Ireland government officials, striving with almost fanatic dedication to attract new investment and to bring down an unemployment rate of over 10 per cent—nearly double that of the rest of the United Kingdom, admit that this is the first and most urgent question potential investors put to them.

"Don't take our word for it. Come and see for yourselves," they answer. The minister of state in charge of industry in Northern Ireland said in a recent interview: "Investors abroad should consider Northern Ireland,

and before reaching a decision, take a look themselves."

The approach has worked although officials concede that the image of Northern Ireland as almost another Vietnam is so pervasive that they have difficulty even getting the would-be investor to come and see.

A bombing is news. The killing of a little girl caught in cross fire between army and terrorists is news.

But if Short Brothers, the airplane manufacturers, win an order for new, small passenger planes in the highly-competitive American and world aerospace market, that is at most a small item on the business page.

If Roman Catholic and Protestant workers, whatever their religious and political differences outside, work on the whole harmoni-

ously and without friction on the shop floor, that is not news.

If factories, unlike shops, hotels, restaurants and other places where people gather in their non-work hours, have been generally spared bombing or terrorist incidents, that, again, is hardly news.

Only one major factory, belonging to Courtaulds, the giant British-based textile company, has been bombed and that was four years ago. The factory was quickly rebuilt and put back in business.

It is almost as if Protestant and Roman Catholic workers found a certain therapeutic value in their work, an escape from their political and other confrontations, says Harry Oliver, director of industrial development for Northern Ireland.

One investor who heeded the

Northern Ireland invitation to "come and see" is P. J. van Heugten, a Dutch industrialist who was looking for a site within the European Economic Community (EEC) for a factory manufacturing carpet tiles.

Mr. van Heugten came, liked what he saw, and in partnership with Barry Sheard, a British friend and supplier of carpet-cutting machinery, opened up Tufted Carpet Tiles, Ltd., which now employs 80 people and sends out a container load of carpet tiles every day to British and overseas markets, including Hong Kong, Canada and the United States.

Northern Ireland is a traditional centre for the textile industry, and though carpetmaking is a highly specialised branch of this industry, Mr. van Heugten found that his workers had "textile fingers" and were quickly trained.

Negotiations were rapid. They began in January, 1973, and by June 1 that year Mr. van Heugten had received the keys to his factory.

American companies in Northern Ireland have had similar experiences. Goodyear has a large investment in the province and is expanding. So are Ford and the Hughes Tool Company.

Hughes Tool came to Northern Ireland as long ago as 1955 and has been highly successful right through the period of troubles that began in 1969 and the world depression that followed. "Last year I tried to persuade them (the head office) to expand," says Northern Ireland manager N. Irwin.

"Oh, gee, Northern Ireland, I don't know," was the initial response. But when Mr. Irwin got the head office to send out an investigating team, the tune changed.

"It's nowhere near as bad as depicted," said the team.

The result: An investment of £2 million (\$3.6 million at current rates) that will double output in two to three years time and add 200 men to the 350-man work force.

## ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

### To dwell on the problem of dwelling

Many foreigners, whose knowledge of the Arab world is modest, tend to believe that most of the Arabs are nomads living in tents. Such a life does not generate respect for steady homes. This is a wrong impression; for Arabs love to own buildings which can survive for very long periods.

This is particularly evident in Jordan where citizens prefer limestone buildings, and not solely for aesthetic reasons. A house built of limestone is a durable house which will continue to accommodate one's grandson and his family.

This tradition is now exposed to a great shock not only because houses are expensive to build, but because the necessary changes in construction methods are biasing future houses away from being built in limestone. The pressing need for housing in Jordan and its relatively high cost are forcing people to accept any kind of house regardless of how it is built.

On the price level, the need is there to modify construction styles and methods. Not everybody can afford to live in a separate villa where one enjoys complete privacy. On the quantity level, the gap between supply and demand is widening to an extent that building villas cannot be accomplished because of the long time they take to build.

Therefore people will have to adjust themselves to living in high buildings which host many other families in a narrow strip of land. This type of housing precludes limestone and prefers concrete because it is the quicker and less expensive construction material.

The preference of high buildings is also necessitated by a set of external factors. These are basically the scarcity of water resources, the shortage bottlenecks which

arise once in a while like the supply of cement, and the high cost of land.

Water resources are growing smaller every year. The reliance on supplies is not adequate to meet the demand and marginal water supplies are expensive to tap. How big can Amman, vertically or horizontally before it comes a chronic problem?

Cement is a temporary problem. It could be tackled. But then who will guarantee that no future problems will arise? The fact that many construction items are imported, the possibility of future shortages is very high.

Land prices have tended to level off who can afford them anyway? The price is not a just price, and land continues to be a major component of construction cost.

There is another problem which is becoming more pressing by the hour, namely labour shortage. This human element of construction is becoming a pain in the neck and will continue to constrain housing activity for some time.

Despite all of these hurdles, construction activity is flourishing. But the formidable question which remains to be answered is "Who are we building for?" If it is for tourists and foreign expatriates then we have not solved our basic problems — namely curing housing for the poor and the middle class.

Government positive actions are certainly required to implement the housing projects envisaged in the Five-Year Plan and effect the necessary changes in the method of construction. Time is flying by fast, and modern technique today may be obsolete tomorrow.

### Technical failure wins Ford-Carter debate

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 (R). — Robert Strauss delivered what would sign a major tax reform bill just passed by the Democratic U.S. Presidential rivals Gerald appeared to be the generally accepted verdict: "Neither one controlled Congress which taxes but does not slash federal spending as much as he wants."

One instant poll, taken for the Public Broadcasting System and compiled before the debate on 39 per cent of 600 viewers questioned felt Mr. Ford did better. Mr. Carter was favoured by 31 per cent. This Street Theatre here waiting to resume an hour and a half long opening debate. It was the first of three which could decide the outcome of the November 2 election.

Who won? No one was certain. Only one new point emerged — but Democratic Party Chairman President Ford strongly hinted he

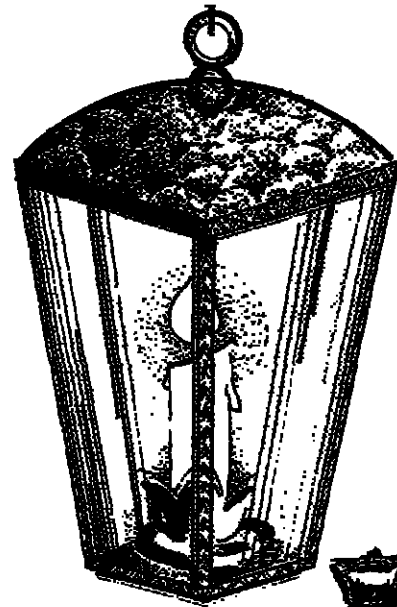
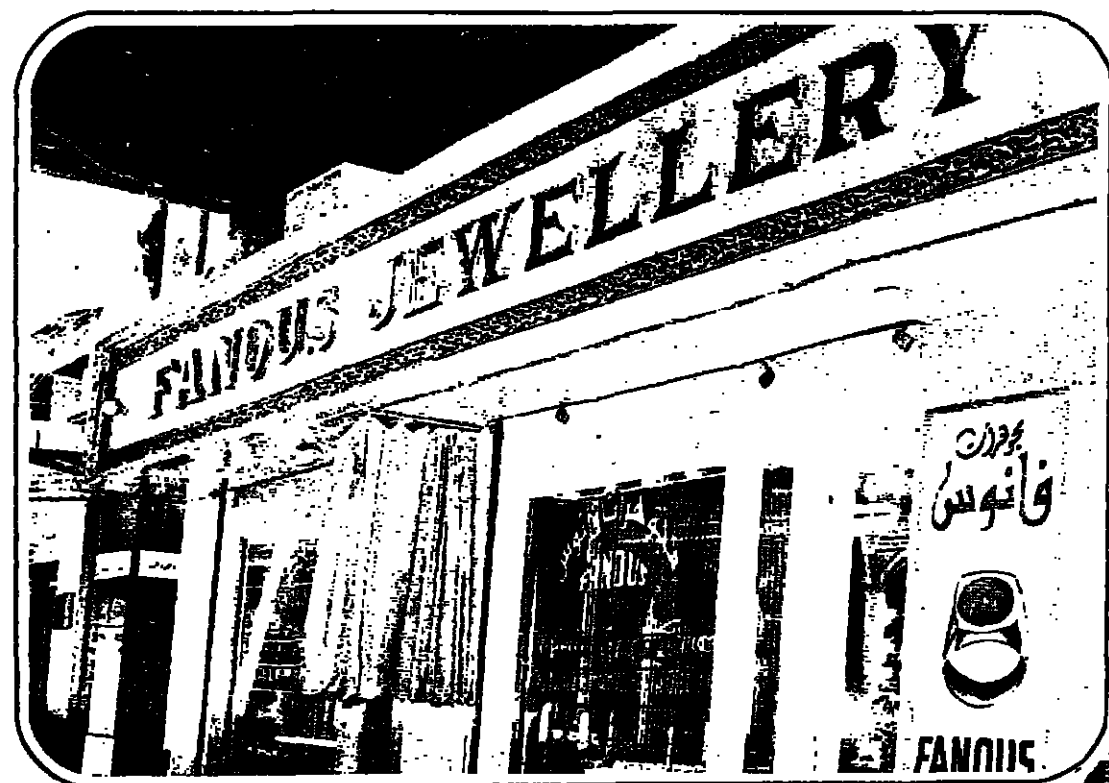
what would sign a major tax reform bill just passed by the Democratic U.S. Presidential rivals Gerald appeared to be the generally accepted verdict: "Neither one controlled Congress which taxes but does not slash federal spending as much as he wants."

The sharpest exchange came when Mr. Ford claimed he restored integrity to the White House and said: "The problem with government was in Congress. There is some question about morality."

Mr. Carter shot back: "It's only right he (the president) is responsible for the Nixon administration of which he was part."

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Orion nebula: we may have just passed through it.

# Are our climatic changes just dust blown in our face?

NEW YORK, (CSM). — Scientists who speculate on climate should consult the cosmos about the weather.

Dust and gas, invading the solar system from outer space, can affect our atmosphere and the sun. They might even trigger ice ages.

Reviewing these possibilities in nature, Raymond J. Talbot Jr. and Dixon M. Butler of Rice University and Michael J. Newman of the California Institute of Technology conclude that "astronomical influences on climate seem to be far more complex and significant than considered previously."

The sun could brighten as its surface gained energy from incoming matter. According to some theories, even a one per cent solar brightening might cause an ice age.

That would require interstellar clouds with densities equivalent to more than 100,000 hydrogen molecules per cubic centimetre compared to less than 50 such molecules per cc. for "normal" clouds. Such dense clouds are rare.

Alternatively, Drs. Butler, Newman and Talbot say only moderately dense clouds (around 1,000 hydrogen molecules per cc.), which the solar system seems certain to run into, could boost the sun's ultraviolet and X-ray output. This might disrupt Earth's upper air and affect weather.

The invading matter might also push aside the magnetic fields and particles of the solar wind that flow out from the sun. In ways not yet understood, this too might influence weather, for there is some evidence suggesting a link between climate and solar wind.

Finally, dust grains falling directly onto Earth might act as seeding material to alter snowfall and rainfall and to weaken sunshine. The effect might be as strong as that due to dust from major volcanic outbursts, which some climatologists link to climatic change.

Drs. Butler, Talbot, and Newman think a dense invading cloud could load the atmosphere with some seven million tons of dust. Over its lifetime, our planet may have picked up 10 to 1,000 billion tons of such material.

The reason for taking such speculation seriously is the remarkable fact that the little climatologists do know about ice age epochs suggests they recur every few hundred million years.

That happens to be the time it takes the solar system to go half way around its orbit of our Milky Way galaxy, moving along at

360,000 miles an hour some 30,000 light years from the galaxy's centre.

American astronomer Harlow Shapley suggested 55 years ago that this timing might be more than a coincidence. British cosmologists Fred Hoyle and Ray Littleton in 1939 showed theoretically how cosmic clouds of dust and gas could brighten the sun and perhaps alter climate.

William H. McCrea of the University of Sussex revived interest in this last year by pointing out that the most likely place to run into such clouds is where dust and gas pile up along spiral arms of the galaxy. Earth enters a spiral arm every few hundred million years and has just left such a compression zone.

As do many other galaxies, the Milky Way has a nucleus of material out of which two (or more) arms of stars, dust, and gas spiral outward. These arms seem to be a wave-like pattern through which stars and other matter flow.

Dust and gas pile up in a concentrated band where they enter such an arm. It is in these compressed areas that Dr. McCrea thinks we are most likely to encounter a climate-changing dust cloud.

It takes only a few million years to cross one of these compressed bands. That's also about the time span of an ice-age epoch. All told, the timing seems too "right"

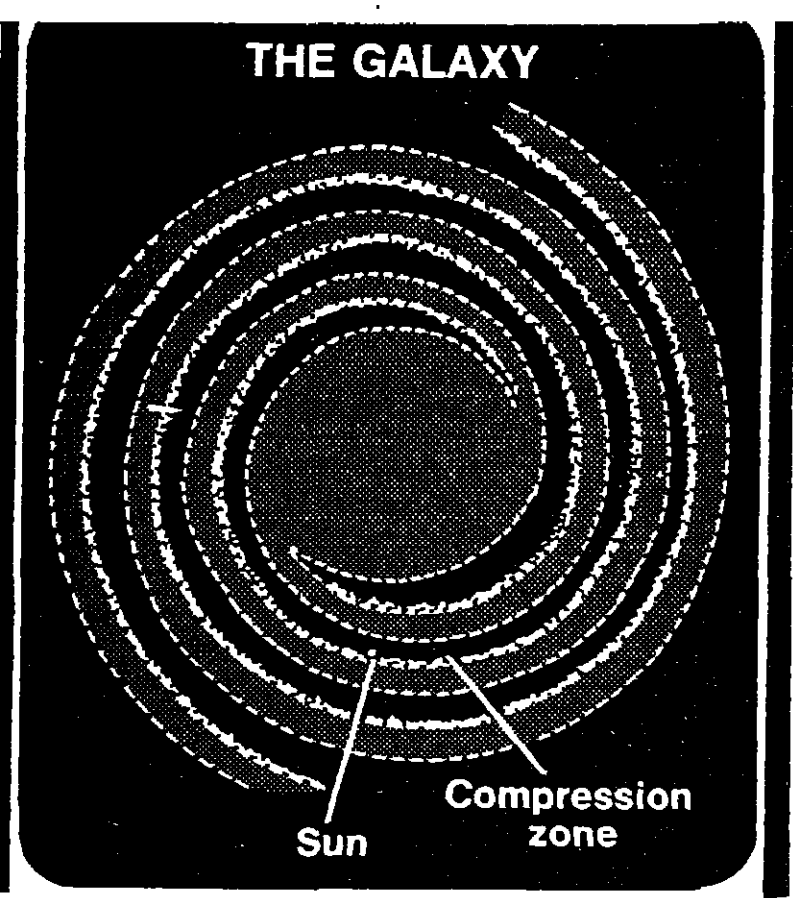
The theory is provocative. But it has problems. The mechanisms by which cosmic dust clouds would change climate are too vaguely understood to impress climatologists. And, as Brian Dennis of Cornell University and V. N. Mansfield of Colgate University have noted, the cloud that would have caused the last ice age, and which should still be nearby, is nowhere to be seen.

Nevertheless, Drs. Butler, Talbot and Newman think the dust cloud theory has enough going for it to have as strong a claim as any other theory to causing our ice ages.

Right now, the solar system is at the edge of the Orion spiral arm—the arm astronomers see when they look towards the constellation Orion. We have just emerged from the associated zone of compressed dust and gas, leaving it about the time the last ice age ended.

We may even have passed through the famous Orion nebula, seen through low-power field glasses as a faint fuzzy patch in the "sword" of Orion.

Our planetary system won't enter such a dusty region of space again for several hundred million years. If there is anything to the dust cloud-ice age theory, this could be the most encouraging long-range weather forecast ever made.



Concentrations of stars, dust and gas pile up in a compression zone at the centre of the Milky Way.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

**Q.1—East-West vulnerable.** as South you hold:  
♠85 ♥K107 ♦A8742 ♣J103  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♣ Dble. ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Bid one no trump. Experience proves that, with moderate hands of this type, it is best to get into the auction early if there is a convenient way to describe your hand. The bid will enable partner to offer further competition should the opponents enter the auction, or to contract for game if he has the balance of the values.

**Q.2—Neither vulnerable.** and the opponents have 40 on score. As South you hold:  
♠K6 ♥A105 ♦AQ743 ♣1093  
East opens the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?  
A.—Double. Normally we would not recommend such a risky bid on a hand like yours, because forcing your partner to bid at the two-level could place your side in serious danger. However, the score dictates some strategic action, and you will be in even greater jeopardy if you pass now. Your right-hand opponent raises to two spades, and the auction proceeds pass, pass back to you. A quick, early thrust into bidding will allow partner to compete if he has suitable high-card or distributional values.

**Q.3—North-South vulnerable.** as South you hold:  
♠Q10762 ♥J10632 ♦K6 ♣6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
3 ♣ 3 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Pass. If you become a nursemaid, you might be left holding the baby! Partner could have doubled had he been interested in a major suit. He took a different course, and you have a number of useful cards for him. Besides, at a major suit contract, partner's club values will not carry their full weight.

**Q.4—Both vulnerable.** as South you hold:  
♥K92 ♦AJ1063 ♠A9742  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass  
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
What action do you take?  
A.—Bid three no trump. This is by no means a happy choice, for we detect passionately bidding no trump with a void in partner's suit. But there doesn't seem to be any alternative. Don't rebid your clubs—in view of the potential misfit, it is most unlikely that you can make eleven tricks in a minor.

**Q.5—Neither vulnerable.** as South you hold:  
♠K105 ♥AKJ6 ♦AQ82 ♣K5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass  
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
What action do you take?  
A.—Bid two hearts. It is tempting to double and extract from your opponents full toll for their folly. However, it is seldom wise to take such a step when you have support for partner's suit. The opponents can usually scramble a few extra tricks through ruffs, so the penalty might not compensate you adequately for failing to complete the rubber. Besides, if partner has heart support and a few right cards, there are slam prospects because of the double fit.

**Q.6—As South, vulnerable.** you hold:  
♠8752 ♥10643 ♦KJ5 ♣KJ  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♣ Dble. ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Bid two hearts. You have some values and good support, and the way to show it is with a single raise just as if there had been no double. Don't jump to three hearts—this would show a weaker hand with more distributional values. A pass should also be rejected, for the auction might accelerate to too high a level for you to compete safely at your next turn.

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### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SYBSA   KIRPE   TAEGOE   BELUCK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Friday's Jumble: BRAWL JUICE DENOTE OFFSET  
Answer: It would indicate the next world here—AFTER (hereafter)

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## Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

**TUESDAY, SEPT. 28**  
Your birthday today: Continues your campaign to learn more, achieve greater efficiency. You stay on the move your entire year, partly because you're overextended, have much to take care of, partly due to restlessness. Your skills sharpen rapidly; you learn what to do, what to avoid. Relationships thrive despite career involvements. Today's natives work hard, are critical, yet change their commitments without warning. Those born this year have a gift for diplomacy, publishing, abstract philosophy, will leave home early in life.

**Aries (March 21-April 19):** VIP's decisions prevent you from repeating old routine. Return to normal operations involves good changes of habits. Your work attracts favorable notice.

**Taurus (April 20-May 20):** Success revolves on whether you focus on the flaws or the salvageable features of existing enterprises. Exciting incidents make the home scene jump.

**Gemini (May 21-June 20):** In your eagerness to latch on to prosperity, you omit some details. Let people who help know what you're up to. A little generosity means a lot to friends.

**Cancer (June 21-July 22):** Speak up if you're sure somebody's listening. Keep to the point. Take inventory of materials, start a recall program to recover borrowed or strayed items.

**Leo (July 23-Aug. 22):** Your sales ability is running high: use it energetically to pick up information along with selling. Consider your own needs as well as those of youngsters.

**Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22):** Make important purchases now with reasonable assurance of getting full value. Know exact specifications in advance. Shop before making up your mind.

**Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22):** Negotiations are delicate, can be brought off very nicely by offering concessions gratuitously. Conservative decisions have good prospects of success.

**Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21):** Work continues challenging. Champion your special theory on what should be done for greatest benefit to all. Resolve a problem for older folk.

**Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21):** What appears on today's surface defies easy analysis. Find out why things got to be as they are, when you can expect results from what you promise now.

**Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19):** Protect matters you've organized so far. Visit significant contacts, check on property, eliminate difficulties. Expansive moves are dubious.

**Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18):** Examine facts before leaping to conclusions. Things changed since you last looked. If you're on safe ground, state your case. Do a friend a favor.

**Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20):** Patch up old discrepancies, reconcile dissident associates. Speculative activities go full blast until it dawns on promoters you aren't buying.

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1 Remote  
4 Enthusiastic devotee  
7 Poisonous tree  
11 Wind instrument  
13 Small sandpiper  
14 Withdrawn  
15 Frances Burnett heroine  
16 Pony  
17 Tool's cutting edge  
19 Burmese spirit  
20 Old-yielding tree  
21 Violent and acute

DOWN  
23 California army base  
24 Round  
25 Aura  
27 Bear of burden  
28 Person of consequence  
30 High mountain  
33 Beverage  
34 World War II area  
35 French girl friend  
36 Scraped linen  
38 Concord  
40 Louis XVI's nickname  
41 Least burdensome

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
3 Proportional relation  
4 Balsam  
5 Annotated  
6 Lowest point  
7 Prosperous times  
8 Goobar  
9 Carbonate  
10 Freshet  
12 Make fun of  
18 Violet  
21 Question closely  
22 Lettuce  
23 Bullfighter's cheer  
25 Sanniter  
26 Egyptian goddess of the dead  
27 Hebrew name for God  
28 Oniment  
29 Western Indians  
30 Eastern noble  
31 Silk gauze  
32 Mosquitoes  
35 Tropical bird  
37 Stylishness  
39 Superlative ending

Par Time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 9-28



## U.S. experts probe secrets of MIG-25

HYAKURI AIRBASE, Japan, Sept. 27 (AFP). — About 21 Americans were today seen working inside this Japanese air defense base northeast of Tokyo, where a dismantled Soviet MIG-25 fighter was docked for examination.

They were believed to be American air force technicians who joined some 70 Japanese experts in probing the secrets of the most sophisticated Soviet fighter flown into the commercial airport at Hakodate, northern Japan, 3 weeks ago by a defecting Russian officer who was later granted political asylum in the United States.

Base authorities, however, declined to confirm their identities and barred newsmen from taking pictures and making interviews with

the Americans inside the base. The supersonic fighter was brought here from Hakodate airport Saturday night by a U.S. air force giant cargo plane C-5A Galaxy amid opposition from local residents, after being dismantled with the help of U.S. experts well versed in Soviet MIG-series fighters. Meanwhile in Tokyo Prime Minister Takeo Miki told a lower house session today that examination of the MIG-25 is aimed at determining "the backgrounds of the intrusion and emergency landing of the plane."

He also specified that the Japanese Defense Agency has only solicited minimum cooperation from the U.S. military in airlifting the plane and complementing its technical shortcomings.

## Sterling slumps below \$ 1.70 to record low

LONDON, Sept. 27 (R). — The pound sterling slumped below \$ 1.70 to a record low on European foreign exchanges today, reflecting general uneasiness about Britain's economic future.

Under light selling pressure and with no resistance from the Bank of England, sterling crashed more than two cents to a low of \$ 1.6830. The previous record low was \$ 1.70 last June.

The pound later moved up slightly to \$ 1.6865.

Sterling was also in dire trouble against other currencies, and the Bank of England's trade-weighted depreciation since December 1971 widened to a record 43.7 per cent at noon, compared with 42.7 per cent on Friday.

The decline coincided with the opening of the annual conference of the ruling Labour Party in Blackpool, where angry words were expected from leftwingers over high unemployment and government economic policy generally.

The pound has lost 10 cents against the dollar this month and more than 30 cents in six months. It fell below \$ 2 for the first time last March and below \$ 1.68 on May 15.

Government ministers have been saying Britain is on course for economic recovery but they are watching the steady weakening of the pound with concern because it is pushing up the cost of imported raw materials, fuelling inflation and hitting living standards.

Earlier this month the annual British inflation rate stopped falling and went up to 13.8 per cent.

With the British minimum lending rate already at a record-equaling 13 per cent to make

## Miki won't resign

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AFP). — Premier Takeo Miki today said he would not resign the premiership and presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party when the party holds a special convention next month.

It has been generally expected that Mr. Miki will be ousted from the two posts at the convention in favour of a new leader in preparation for the general election due at the end of the year.

Mr. Miki told a plenary session of the lower house that Justice Minister Osamu Inaba would deliver an interim report on official investigations on Lockheed pay-offs scandal before Oct. 15.

However, the names of top ranking government officials who are said to have received money from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation would not be given in the report and would only be announced at the end of next month when the current diet session ends, government sources said.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mostly easier in small selling Monday following the lower rate of sterling, dealers said. Government stocks eased after a steady to firm opening and falls of 1/8 to 1/4 were seen in both short and long dated loans.

Leading industrials were widely lower after a brief mid-morning rally, and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 4.3 at 344.6. Fisons lost 20p after interim results, dealers added.

Oils were steady to firm while banks lost around 3p to 5p after moving irregularly.

Mining shares saw falls of around 25p to 50p among heavyweight gold producers in line with the easier gold bullion price, while Australians also mostly eased.

Among companies reporting results today, Tarmac turned an early 2p gain into a 6p fall after interim figures while John Laing was 2p easier after 1p higher on its results, dealers said.

Southern Rhodesian bonds were easier on profit after their sharp rises last week. Among shares 2p easier were Lucas, GEC, Hawker, Beecham, Dunlop and Unilever. Slater Walker fell to a new low at 7-3/4p (9-1/2), dealers added.



HE'S THE CHAMP — Muhammad Ali, world heavyweight boxing champion, shouts to a crowd of onlookers at his training centre in Klamath Lake in New York. Ali will meet his challenger Ken Norton Tuesday night for the world title. (AP wirephoto).

## 40,000 tickets booked for Ali, Norton fight today

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (R). — Muhammad Ali, his skills slightly eroded by time but still a magnificent fighting machine, defends his world heavyweight championship against Ken Norton in a 15-round bout at Yankee Stadium here tomorrow night.

The promoters expect a crowd of about 40,000 in the 64,000-seat stadium for the first major outdoor heavyweight fight in New York since 1960. With tickets priced from 200 to 25 dollars, record gate receipts seem assured.

The champion is a 2-1 on favourite even though Norton outpointed Ali and broke his jaw the first time they met in March, 1973. In a return match six months later, Ali won on points. Both were split decisions over 21 rounds.

Joe Frazier was the only other man to beat Ali, who at the age of 34 admits that his legs and stamina are not what they were earlier in his career.

But the champion claims that by abandoning his style of constantly moving and dancing, and adopt-

ing a more flat-footed stance, he has increased his punching power.

Norton, 31, challenged George Foreman for the heavyweight title in March, 1974, and was stopped in the second round at Caracas, Venezuela.

A third defeat on his record was administered in July, 1970, when Venezuelan Jose Luis Garcia stopped him in eight rounds at Los Angeles. Norton knocked out Garcia in five rounds at St. Paul, Minnesota, in August, 1975.

Both Ali and Norton appear in excellent shape after eight weeks of intensive training, the last three weeks spent at separate resort hotels in the Catskill mountains north of here.

All forecasts he will stop the challenger within five rounds. Norton says he expects to win on points. In their 24 rounds of fighting three years ago, neither man scored a knockdown. Both bouts were close and controversial.

Ali says his jaw was broken in the first or second round of the first fight and that he was in great pain thereafter. Norton disputes this, saying it was obvious from films of the match that Ali's injury came in the final round.

## Rhodesian settlement not negotiable

[Continued from page 1] Livingstone, a Zambian town on the border with Rhodesia, has been suggested as a possible site for the constitutional conference.

Efforts to heal the split between the country's African nationalists were continuing in Lusaka today. They began at the weekend with a meeting between Joshua Nkomo, leader of the internal wing of Rhodesia's African National Council (ANC) and Mr. Mugabe, leader of the reconstituted Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

Mr. Nkomo flew to Bulawayo, Rhodesia, today to address a meeting of his national executive committee but Mr. Mugabe stayed on in Lusaka, reportedly for more talks with officials in Mr. Nkomo's ANC faction.

On a possible military and political alliance with Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe told AFP that he was hopeful the two groups would reach an agreement to put their forces under the umbrella of his Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) People's Army (ZIPA).

Meanwhile, Mr. William Rogers Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told a news briefing in Washington that press reports saying African leaders had rejected the Rhodesian peace plan "was a misunderstanding."

## Gunboat attacks Junblatt's ship

[Continued from page 1] said after conferring with Mr. Sarkis that naming a new cabinet "is not an urgent question."

There were clashes in what remains of the old city of Beirut, where Phalangist sources said

leftwing Lebanese and Palestinian militiamen attempted to infiltrate the main downtown square of Al Bourj and were beaten back. Intermittent firing was also reported in the capital's suburbs and in the mountains behind Beirut.

The most serious fighting took place near Tripoli in northern Lebanon, a Phalangist spokesman said. He said leftwing Lebanese and Palestinian forces holding the port duelled with heavy artillery against the forces besieging Tripoli.

On the political front, Mr. Sarkis today met former President Camille Chamoun, the head of the National Liberals and a leader of the hard-line rightists.

The talks between Mr. Sarkis and Mr. Chamoun followed a meeting yesterday between the new president and Mr. Junblatt. Emerging from seeing Mr. Sarkis, Mr. Chamoun said that he had softened one of his main conditions for ending the war.

The former president said his party was calling for a ceasefire throughout Lebanon to be followed

by the withdrawal of Palestinian forces in the Lebanese mountains and the implementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement limiting the rights of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Hitherto, Mr. Chamoun had demanded the withdrawal of the Palestinians before a ceasefire. Today, he said the pullback would have to take place within 10 to 15 days of the truce.

The withdrawal was a question for Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat to decide and not for Mr. Junblatt, Mr. Chamoun declared. He added that he was not demanding a similar withdrawal from the mountains by leftwing Lebanese militiamen.

Mr. Khalil said an Arab summit meeting consisting of Saudi Arabian King Khaled, Syrian President Hafez Assad, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Sarkis would be held "shortly." A leftwing radio said the summit would also include Kuwait's Emir Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah and that Mr. Arafat would join these leaders.

## Spanish police fire rubber bullets to disperse labour demonstrations

MADRID, Sept. 27 (AFP). — Police fired warning shots and rubber bullets in clashes with demonstrators in the Basque provinces of northern Spain as tens of thousands of workers today obeyed a general strike call to back demands for a "total amnesty for political prisoners."

Reports from the four Basque provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Navarra and Alava indicated that very large numbers of workers answered the strike call by all opposition movements, including the illegal armed separatist ETA Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna — Basque Freedom Homeland movement.

Meanwhile, another general strike by local autonomists paralysed the Spanish Canary Islands and a walkout by Madrid postal workers, now in its sixth day, spread throughout the nation halting telegraphic services and leaving huge piles of mail undelivered.

The general strike in the Basque region marked the first anniversary of the execution of two ETA militants and three members of the extreme leftwing Fascist Patriotic Revolutionary Front (FR-AP).

They were shot by firing squad on Sept. 27, 1975 in the dying days of the late Gen. Francisco Franco's rule. Gen. Franco spurned mercy pleas by Spaniards and the shooting touched off protests and demonstrations outside Spain.

At Guernica, a focal point for traditional Basque nationalism, military civil guards fired shots over the heads of about 100 demonstrators as they tried to swarm the town hall today.

Civil guards arrested four of the Guernica demonstrators.

In Guipuzcoa province, civil guards fired rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of several hundred. Two Molotov cocktail firebombs were hurled at buildings in towns shops in Vizcaya province.

Other reports from Santa Cruz

de Tenerife in the Canary Islands these appeals had been answered by the reinforcement of the island military garrison on the islands.

"If the Spanish government does not want a colonial war, it must immediately recognize our rights," Mr. Cubillo was heard to say.

The strike was to protest the killing of a student in clashes with police last Friday which led to further violent demonstrations during his funeral the next day. The strike was called by leftwing opposition organisations and by groups seeking local autonomy for the islands. Antonio Cubillo, the exiled Secretary General of a Canary Islands' self-determination and independence movement told AFP that reports telephoned from Santa Cruz de Tenerife to his organisation said that police jeeps were being used to disperse a sit-in by bank employees in the town's Constitution Square.

"The current situation in the Canary Islands is still under control," Mr. Cubillo declared. "But only for a short time. The inertia and the blindness of the Madrid government will force us soon to move to the next phase — armed struggle."

Mr. Cubillo said Madrid had repeatedly turned a deaf ear to calls by the islanders for self-determination and independence, and that

The strike spread to other offices in Spain today and halted telegraphic services. In Madrid alone, five million telegrams were delayed.

Labour union sources said reason for the rapid spread of stoppage was an attempt by postal management to hire a breakers. This practice was done by postal service directors today.

## Saudi Arabia denies U.S. oil embargo threat

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Sept. 27 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia today denied U.S. press reports that it would consider a new oil embargo against the United States under certain conditions.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud bin Faisal, in a communique read by Saudi U.N. representative Jamil Baroudi, said his country favoured "cooperation, and not confrontation."

The question of an oil embargo at no time came up in recent conversations he had with U.S. President Gerald Ford and members of Congress, the foreign minister said.

Saudi Arabia and the United States had a long history of constructive relations, he added, and they had never been better.

The communique said the Arab boycott against Israel was an economic weapon which would last as long as the state of belligerence, and should not concern the United States.

It would be America's workers and businessmen who were penalised if U.S. legislation weakened trade relations between the United States and Arab nations, the communique added.

In Washington, U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky told Reuters in a telephone interview that the Saudis had told him that "they do not consider an embargo a policy option."

But Mr. Parsky said that if the legislation, now in conference committee, were approved, it would make it impossible for American oil companies to do business in Saudi Arabia.

That would mean all Saudi oil would have to be shipped in tankers.

## London responds to African objectives

[Continued from page 1] Mr. Rowlands will discuss with them the appropriate time to convene a full constitutional conference to approve that constitution.

Britain would prefer the initial meeting and a subsequent constitutional conference to take place not in London but in Africa, possibly in Zambia. It thinks that the more that can be settled in the area between the two sides, the better it would be for everyone.

The African presidents put their counter-suggestions because they rejected the interpretations put by Mr. Smith in his acceptance broadcast speech on Friday.

First, Mr. Smith said that it was important that the independence constitution be drawn up in Rhodesia by a council of state composed only of black and white Rhodesians. But British sources said that the Anglo-American plan did not specify that the constitutional talks must be held in Rhodesia itself.

Second, Mr. Smith said that the council of state would be the "supreme body and will have equal

numbers of white and black members with a white chairman." But the sources said that nowhere did the Anglo-American plan state that the council of state should be a "supreme body."

The sources added that it is such differences of interpretation that have evidently aroused the African presidents' concern, and led to their asking Britain, as the legal authority over Rhodesia, to ensure that the white-minority government does not play a dominant part in constitution-making.

The American embassy here declined to comment while waiting to be informed officially of request.

The plane, which was carrying six military postal parcels, today still where it landed northwest Iran, the paper

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